Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 155 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1794. [Whole No. 550.]

To-Morrow Morning,
Will be landed near Walnut ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſchooner Madiſon, Jas. Parrock, maſter, from MALAGA,
Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter caſks
Soft ſhelled Almonds in ſacks
Muſcatel Raiſins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,
A few 7 inch Baſs Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
June 2 d6t

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

It is Requeſted,
THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

FOR SALE,
At the STORES of
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,
PORT WINE in pipes, hhds: and quarter caſks
LISBON do. in pipes and quarter caſks
Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter cheſts
A quantity of Liſbon and Cadiz SALT
Soft ſhelled ALMONDS in bales
Velvet CORKS, in do.
Ruſſia MATTS.
June 9 d

ADVERTISEMENT,
LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington.

Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the bank of Columbia; and the commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibilty reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with
S. BLODGET.

N. B. Mr. Blodget will be particularly obliged if thoſe perſons who poſſeſs prizes yet unpaid, will apply for their money as early as poſſible.
June 7th. d.

Treaſury of the United States.
ALL Perſons who are inclined to diſpoſe of either of the different ſpecies of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received at the Treaſurer's office No. 71 Cheſnut ſtreet, at any time until Friday the 13th inſtant at 12 o'clock.
SAMUEL MEREDITH
Agent for the Truſtees for the reduction of the Public Debt.
June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter.
TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
June 3. d

For Charter,
The Ships
John Bulkeley,
AND
FOUR FRIENDS,
They will be ready to receive their cargoes in a few days, and will carry about 3200 barrels each. For terms apply to
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
June 9. d

For Charter,
The Brig
Lady Walterſtorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Maſter.
BURTHEN 1700 barrels, ſails faſt, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Alſo for Sale or Charter,
Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for ſale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the firſt quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jeſuits Bark, &c. &c.
June 2 d

For Sale or Charter,

The American ſhip
MARGARET,
(Lying at Maſſey's wharf near Cheſnut ſtreet)
HAS made only one voyage; is a ſtaunch well fitted veſſel, and will carry about 3000 barrels, or 14,000 buſhels of grain—Apply to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
June 10 d

For AMSTERDAM,

The Ship
ABIGAIL,
Gardner Hammond.
Maſter.
TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter on board at Ruſſel's wharf, or the ſubſcriber,
JOHN DONNALDSON.
June 10. d

For St. Croix,
The Brigantine
SCHUYLKILL,
FRANCIS KNOX, Maſter.
LYING at Morton's wharf, and to ſail in a few days. She is a new veſſel, calculated to accommodate paſſengers, and will take ſome freight. For terms of which or paſſage, apply to Captain Knox, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
June 10 6t

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.
IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Cognac, Free and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bale, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Morris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion.
Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&ſ2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,
ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time.—The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w.

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16. Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK
THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE and SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.
LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

10 Germinal, March 30.

Barrere announced, that the committee of public ſafety was engaged in the purification of the conſtituted authorities. Citizen Gaſteau, he next ſtated, had juſt received the appointment of National Agent of Paris, in the ſtead of Lullier, who had been put under arreſt. In the municipality, Chaumette, Hebert, and Real, had been ſucceeded by Citizens Payon, Moinne, and Lubin. The committee had apprehended four members of the Girondiſts; and had deprived ſeveral others of their functions, replacing them by members of the commune, diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to the National Repreſentation. Barrere concluded by obſerving that the committee of the ſection of Marat, denounced by the public voice, had been in the ſame way regenerated.

Barrere next conſidered the actual ſtate of Paris; and obſerved that it never contained ſo many miſcreants and traitors as at preſent. All the villains of Europe ſeemed to have made it their rendezvous; but they were every where watched, and never did the inhabitants of that city, the mother and guardian of Liberty, ſhew themſelves more devoted to the National Repreſentation, and more inimical to traitors. Soon would it be impoſſible for any enemy of Liberty to remain there with impunity; and the very air of Paris would be fatally infectious to all the ſupporters of tyrants. The Revolutionary Tribunal continued to ſit on the accomplices of the confederacy, and would, in a few days, ſend ſeveral of the criminals to the ſcaffold.

This conſpiracy, reſumed Barrere, was connected with religious diſturbances; to excite which an effort was made to deſtroy every moral principle, and to inculcate atheiſtical doctrines, through the extravagant enterprizes of Clootz, Chaumette, Hebert, &c. againſt the liberty of worſhip. The committee is employed in an extenſive plan of regeneration, the reſult of which will be at once to baniſh immorality and prejudices, ſuperſtition and atheiſm; and to found the Republic on good principles and morals.

This report of Barrere was followed by a decree, approving of the meaſures of the Committee.

The Miniſter of Marine, announced a great number of prizes, three of which were Engliſh ſhips laden with wine, &c. & had been carried into Breſt on the 24th. Three others had on the ſame day been carried into Rochefort, and were bound from England to Bilboa, with cargoes of oil, meal, ſalt-fiſh, rice, ſugar, cocoa, &c. A veſſel bound to Rome, had been carried into Villa Franca in the country of Nice.

UNITED STATES.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) May 13.

At a circuit court, under the authority of the United States of America, held in this town, the 12th inſtant—preſent Judges Iredell and Bee.

Bills of indictment were preferred againſt Col. Stephen Drayton and Capt. John Hamilton, for entering into the ſervice of the French Republic, and attempting to engage the Citizens of the United States, to enter into the ſaid ſervice. The grand jury returned a true bill againſt the former, and no bill againſt the latter.

Advertiſement.
THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.
City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

I am ſurpriſed Mr. Fenno, that a paper, intended as you profeſs your's to be, for the information of the citizens of the United States, ſhould have been ſo long deficient in defining *terms* made uſe of in all the papers in the country, *to which* we have no meaning annexed that we can depend on.—The terms Democrat and Democracy—Ariſtocrat and Ariſtocracy. for inſtance, have been handed about with odium annexed to each by different parties, who have endeavored to gain the ears and credit of the citizens; you have certainly been deficient in your duty as a public advertiſer, in not informing your cuſtomers wherein conſiſts the difference of theſe hard words; and leſt you ſhould continue thus negligent I ſend you what I can collect from my ſmall reading on the ſubject.

Democracy, is derived from two Greek words, Demos, ſignifying *the people at large*; and Crateia, ſignifying Government; hence Democrateia, or as we write it, democracy, ſignifies a government exerciſed by the whole people.—Ariſtocracy in like manner, is derived from two Greek words, Ariſtos, ſignifying the *beſt*; and Crateia, government as above; hence Ariſtocracy is a government exerciſed by the *beſt men* among the people. This was the caſe among the ancients; when in the middle ages, the rich and the nobles, by their wealth and power, acquired an influence over the operations of government, aſſumed the names of *the beſt*, and exerciſed feudal tyranny. Ariſtocrats were odious to the commonality, and the nobles became objects of terror and deteſtation: from their exceſs in the abuſe of power, aroſe democracy. When the number of the whole community was ſo moderate as to admit of their meeting together and taking the affairs of their nation into their conſideration, there was certainly the beſt form of government; but the happineſs reſulting from thus combining the wiſdom of a whole community ſoon encreaſed it by natural population or the acceſſion of foreigners, ſo much as to render the meeting of the whole people expenſive, troubleſome, and in ſome inſtances dangerous. Hence naturally aroſe the idea of a Repreſentative Republic, which is in fact a Democracy, becauſe *the whole people* elect their repreſentatives to expreſs their will in the different departments of government; but it ought always to be *an Ariſtocracy*, where the will of the people is well exerciſed; becauſe they ought to elect their *beſt men* to ſerve them in the higheſt offices of ſtate—and we truſt this has been the caſe in the United States:—For we ſee a WASHINGTON thus elected unanimouſly by the whole people, at the head of the Executive;—an ADAMS his ſecond, and at the head of the Senate; Senators and Members of the Repreſentative branch, among whom it would be improper to make diſtinctions, becauſe we ſuppoſe that the will of the whole people conſtitutionally exerciſed, has ſelected the *beſt men* within their knowledge, in whom to veſt the high and ſovereign powers of the United States—If this be the caſe, and certainly it ought to be ſuch, we have no right to deny that the United States are governed by an *Ariſtocracy*, that is by the *beſt men*, ſelected in the different election diſtricts, *by the governed*, and repreſenting their will in all things which ſhall come before the executive and legiſlative departments; under this idea, *well underſtood*, our rulers ought not to be terrified with the popular clamor of *Ariſtocrats and Ariſtocracy*; for if ever a people were under ſuch a government, the United States certainly claim the pre-eminence of a *Real Ariſtocracy*; that is, a government by the *beſt men among them*, ſeparated from the people only becauſe of their *better fitneſs* to fulfill the duties impoſed on them by their appointments.

But what ſhall we ſay of the people, who ſtiling themſelves *Democrats* are attempting to leap into the ſaddle, and of their own choice to *uſurp* the powers *not* delegated to them by the whole people? Mr. Fenno, I do not chuſe to anſwer this queſtion at preſent, I ſhall reſerve ſome of my ſentiments on this ſubject to a future paper, but I will juſt hint, that I think them the *true and odious Ariſtocrats*, from the following characteriſtic marks:

1ſt. They choſe themſelves in the beginning, and did not originate from the people at large, as all legal governments ought to do.

2d. They will not ſuffer *the people, or any part of them* to ſend repreſentatives amongſt them; one of their fundamental rules being, that *a great majority of their good ſelves* ſhall be neceſſary to the *induction* of every member.

Having never correſponded with you before, I am yet to learn what reception you will give to my firſt attempt; I ſhall hereafter judge of the propriety of ſending you ſome further obſervations on political ſubjects. A CITIZEN.

Lancaſter County, June 4, 1794.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Our generals, as well as thoſe of the enemy, appear to have waited the preſence of the Emperor, to begin their operations.

The French, under the command of general Pichegru, continue to form a vaſt camp near Cambray. All their forces are collected in that point with the utmoſt activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garriſons, excepting only thoſe which are moſt ſtrongly threatened by the allies. Re-inforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongſt the latter, has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, conſiſting of a regiment of carabineers, of the huſſars of Chamborant, and a corps of chaſſeurs.

As to the grand combined army, under the prince of Cobourg, it is ſtill concentered beyond Valenciennes and Queſnoy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmoſt diligence to that quarter; theſe circumſtances cauſe it to be believed that a general and deciſive action may daily be expected.

On the 6th inſt. a large body of the Conventional troops, advanced from Liſle, to reconnoitre our poſitions between the town and Tournay. They advanced to Baiſienna, within two leagues of the latter place, and a conflict enſued, in which the dragoons of Latour greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The French, however, accompliſhed their object, and retired in good order.

April 15.

His majeſty the emperor and king quitted this city yeſterday morning to repair to the army. During his ſhort ſtay here he gave the people the moſt affecting proofs of his love, receiving the petitions of the loweſt of his ſubjects, and walked amongſt them in the Park and other places, unattended by any guards. His majeſty paid frequent viſits to the hoſpitals, eſpecially the military ones, to ſee that the ſoldiers were properly attended to, and viſiting every bed, conſoling the invalid warriors for their reſpective misfortuns. In fine, he conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain univerſal love, and his departure has occaſioned the deepeſt reget.

MANHEIM, April 8.

We learn that the lines drawn by the French at Germerſheim are entirely finiſhed, together with the entrenchments which they are raiſing on the heights from Newſtadt to Weiſſembourg. At Spire they have deſtroyed all the buildings belonging to the clergy, and mean to deſtroy the cathedral, the top of which has already been pulled down.

VIENNA, April 2.

A kind of Jacobin Club having been held in this city, the members of it have been tried and are now undergoing their puniſhment. Theſe reformers have been for the moſt part ſentenced to a public whipping, and a year's impriſonment, at the end of which time they are to be baniſhed. Some prieſts are ſuſpected of being concerned with the Club.

VALENCIENNES, April 14.

"This day arrived here his imperial majeſty the emperor, and was received with the moſt unequivocal demonſtrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to night, and reſounds every where with the loudeſt acclamations of "long live Francis II. our dearly beloved Sovereign." To-morrow if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thurſday or Friday our operations will begin.

"The Carmagnols are encamped between Landrecy and Guiſe, between 80 and 100,000 men ſtrong. As our grand army is ſuperior to their's not only in every military accompliſhment, but alſo (which has never yet been the caſe) in numbers; we entertain the moſt confident hopes, that unleſs the Republicans ſhould think proper to avoid a battle, one of the compleateſt victories muſt crown the attack, which in all probability before the end of this week will be made againſt them."

PARIS, April 13.

Letters from Straſbourg, read in the Jacobin Club, ſpeak of an advantage obtained over the enemy in the territory of Deux Ponts, by which the Republic had acquired cattle, warlike ſtores, and 800 gold medals with the effigy of Capet.—The vigorous meaſures of Gen. Dieche, made the Ariſtocrats and Banditti on the other ſide the Rhine tremble. There was every proſpect of a fruitful harveſt.

LONDON, April 14—19.

The Lords having adjourned on the laſt day the Slave trade bill was to have come on, without making any order reſpecting that buſineſs, it of courſe drops unleſs ſome Peer ſhall formally move its revival.

The accounts brought by yeſterday's mails are not deciſive reſpecting the operations of the Pruſſian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any negociation on the tapis for a peace at preſent.

Since the Poliſh General Koſciuſco's entrance into Cracaw, he has taken an inventory of the gold and ſilver in the churches and royal caſtles; his revolutionary tribunal conſiſts of 14 members; ſince then the Conſtitution of the 1ſt of May, 1791, has been ſolemnly acknowledged by oath in the church of Marienborn; the proceſſion went there attended by military muſic.

The Univerſal, publiſhed from this quarter enjoins the higheſt reſpect for the Auſtrian territory; and though the Poliſh reformers have ſeized ſome Imperial magazines; they have ſent a very civil meſſage to the Auſtrian commandants, aſſuring them of an an ample indemnification; they are ſaid to be furniſhed with money from France.

The revolutionary ſpirit has ſpread into ſeveral other parts of the Republic; where many of the diſbanded regiments have riſen in arms. The Caſtellan Rimieſwyſky, was tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal at Cracaw, and hanged in the market-place on the ſame day.

Bodies of Ruſſians and Pruſſians, to the amount of 25,000, men being on their march to Cracaw, where the malcontents have not above 6 or 7000 men badly provided with artillery, their diſperſion was daily expected. Several notes have paſſed between the Permanent Council, and the Pruſſian Miniſter, on the ſubject of diſturbances, and a Court is opened to try offenders as faſt as they are apprehended.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly Secretary to General Waſhington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inſt. He was witneſs to the execution of Danton, and the other conſpirators, and ſays, there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well ſupplied with proviſions; and it appears, that the fleet of veſſels which lately cauſed an alarm for the ſafety of Jerſey was only a very large fleet of coaſtiog veſſels, carrying proviſions for the ſupply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry ſet out on their march from Paris on the 9th inſtant to reinforce the Northern army.

However obnoxious Dr. Prieſtley's political and religious tenets may be, Government has ſhown ſo little reſentment upon account of them, and ſo much reſpect for his talents as a Philoſopher, that we are aſſured, Lord Hawkeſbury has granted a protection to the ſhip in which the Doctor ſails, in caſe ſhe ſhould meet with any of the Algerine corſairs.

The King of Pruſſia, to ſave himſelf from the further cenſure of every ingenuous mind, has transferred M. de la Fayette and M. de Maubourg to an Auſtrian dungeon; and for this act he juſtifies himſelf by ſaying, that they were originally the priſoners of the Emperor; M. de Lameth and M. de Puſy are ſtill in Pruſſia, but whether cloſely confined or remaining an account of their health being demoliſhed, we cannot ſay.

A Congreſs of all the Italian States is opened at Milan, to concert meaſures for the common defence; all the deputies had arrived except the Neapolitan Miniſter; their object is the raiſing an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuſes to join this coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

The Poliſh Brigade of Madalinſki, has eſcaped the clutches of the Ruſſians, and forced its way into the Pruſſian territory, for the purpoſe of ſerving there. The Ruſſian Carabineers arrived too late to cut off their retreat.

We have great reaſon to doubt the truth of the report of the French fleet, being at ſea; as none of our cruiſers have ſeen or heard of any ſuch circumſtance.

On account of ſome extraordinary naval preparation now making at Dunkirk, the following fleet has been aſſembled in the Downs, to be ready for any emergency.

	Guns.	
Leopard,	50	Admiral Peyton.
Thunder,	74	Capt. Bertie,
Arrogant,	74	Capt. Whitſhed,
Pallas,	36	Capt. Bentick,
Aurora,	32	Capt. Effington,
Daphne,	20	Capt. Sotheby,
Serpent,	16	Capt. Lee,
Forrett,	14	Capt. Nowall,
Falcon,	14	Capt. Baſſett,

Amphitrite armed ſhip 20, Capt. Bowyer.

The Echo, Nicol, from Jamaica to New-York is loſt in the Gulph of Florida.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

French Corps Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the French corps bill, which enables the ſubjects of France to enliſt as ſoldiers in regiments to ſerve upon the continent of Europe, and other parts, and which empowers his Majeſty to grant commiſſions to French ſubjects.

After ſome debate,

The queſtion was then put, and the houſe divided—The numbers were,

For the ſecond reading,	105
Againſt it, -	21
Majority,	84

The bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday next.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Seſſion of the 26th Germinal, (15 April.)

Barrere. Since the laſt victories of the Republic over the tyrants, we have felt the importance of the conqueſt of Oneiglia, a port in the Mediterranean, from whence the tyrant of Sardinia interrupted our trade and inſulted our navy.

Great many obſtacles were to be overcome in order to arrive at Oneiglia. It was neceſſary to paſs through the territory of Genoa. Here they oppoſed us with diplomatic arguments. But this webb of lies and cunning has to diſappear before the eternal rights of nations, and before the imperious wants of liberty.

The committee have done their duty in paſſing a reſolution on the 19th Ventoſe, with reſpect to the conqueſt of Oneiglia, the plan of the march of the army of Italy was formed and the execution entruſted to the firmneſs of thoſe repreſentatives who had led the troops to the recapture of Toulon.

Previous to their march they iſſued a proclamation worthy of the French people and of the National Convention, and gave thereby to our politics the character of the majeſty of the people, and of its impartial and inflexible juſtice.

The following they write us from Oneglia on the 10th Germinal (April 8.) The Republic lives upon victories: you may announce to her the capture of Oneglia, the principal communication of the Sardinian tyrant with Sardinia: the Republicans have performed this with that courage and energy which makes all Europe tremble: The blood of the ſoldiers of liberty has been ſpared: We had not one killed; and only a few ſlightly wounded. The artillery had not time to ſend their thunder upon the Brigands of Oneiglia; but they have done wonders of courage and ability in dragging their cannon on almoſt inacceſſible mountains.

Italy ſhall inform Europe of the virtues as well as of the valour of the armies of the Republic: We were obliged for a ſhort time to occupy part of the territory of Genoa: it belongs to the people who inhabit it to make known to the world the ſublime conduct of the French Republicans: they will tell you, that the defenders of their country, fatigued, and deſirous of reſting themſelves, did not dare

to ſpoil the green herbage which invited them to ſit down; they will tell you, that marching under orange trees, and ſuffering an extreme thirſt, the ſoldiers reſpected even the leaf of this tree; they will tell you, that ſome of them having inadvertently laid down on ſome leaves which they took to be uſeleſs, offered to pay for them as ſoon as they were informed by the proprietor of their value.

The Piedmonteſe tyrant certainly paſſes very bad nights, and prepares to emigrate from his kingdom, which is much curtailed. We ſhall end to you a ſtatement of the effects found in Oneglia. We found 12 pieces of cannon which the enemy had not had time to ſpike.

The general of diviſion, Mouret, who commanded the column on the right of the troops of the Republic in the expedition againſt Oneglia, writes under the ſame date, that he had got poſſeſſion thereof on the preceding evening, April 7.

It is thus, added Barrere, that the injury done to the French commerce is repaired: and that our ports of Nice and Ville Franche will enjoy greater tranquility; the ſubſidized incloſure of the Court of Turin is at an end, and the glorious proſpect of a brilliant campaign opens upon the arms of the Republic.

Beſides theſe ſucceſſes on the Mediterranean, others have been obtained on the Ocean. The marine of the Republic continues to keep the commerce of the Engliſh, Dutch and Spaniards in a ſtate of arreſtation. The Miniſter of the marine has juſt now informed us, that the ſaid three nations have loſt 21 veſſels, ſix whereof were burnt, three wrecked on our coaſts, one foundered, and eleven have been brought into our ports.

Levaſſeur obſerved that the army of Italy had religiouſly executed the decree of the Convention, which makes morality and juſtice the order of the day; he therefore moved that it ſhould be declared that it had well deſerved of their country.

Robeſpierre ſeconded the motion, perſuaded that the Convention having ordered ſuch declarations to be made for the ſake of victories, would be more eager to make it for the ſake of virtue.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 11.

From a Correſpondent.

Mr. Monroe's apologiſt, in yeſterday's General Advertiſer, makes this diſtinction and the only diſtinction between the caſe of Mr. J. and that of Mr. M. to conſiſt in this, that the former continues to hold his office of Chief Juſtice, whereas the latter has reſigned his ſeat as Senator.

But this diſtinction can only apply to a *period ſubſequent to their reſpective appointments*, and does not derogate from the force of the ſtrictures on M's inconſiſtencies; the *incompatibility*, if any, ſubſiſted in both caſes with equal validity *at the time of appointment*. Mr. M. objected to Mr. J's appointment, as being *then* Chief Juſtice; Was not Mr. M. *Senator* when *he* was appointed Miniſter?

How does the apologiſt labor to extricate his friend from the dilemma to which he has been reduced? Why, by the following curious obſervation, "The objection to Mr. J. in the Senate upon the *ground of the conſtitution* was *probably* made in the *belief* or *intimation* of his *friends* that he meant not to reſign his judicial office." Ought a member of ſuch a dignified body as the Senate of the United States, to act merely on *probabilities* and *intimations?* Did Mr. J. himſelf declare previouſly to his appointment, that he would not reſign his Chief Juſticeſhip? Could he, before his appointment declare it? Would not ſuch a declaration have been inconſiſtent with the manlineſs of his character? Would it not have been conſtrued into a ſolicitation for an embaſſy, which it is well known he accepted with great reluctance, and from a patriotic ſenſe of duty to his country at a momentous and critical junctnre?

The objection, ſays the apologiſt, on *the ground of* the conſtitution aroſe from *a probability and an intimation.* Was it Mr. M's practice to make conſtitutional objections on ſuch flimſy foundations?—But the following reaſoning is concluſive, and I defy Mr. M. and a hoſt of apologiſts to get over it.

Either the objection, *on the ground of the conſtitution* as it is called, applied to the period when Mr. J. was nominated, or to a period, ſubſequent to his appointment.

If to the former, then the objection on the ſcore of conſtitutional *incompatibility*, was as valid againſt Mr. M. as Mr. J. If the objection applies to the period ſubſequent to his appointment and there exiſts *a conſtitutional incompatibility*, then Mr. J. muſt be deemed no longer Chief Juſtice, for his acceptance of the office of Miniſter *vacates his office as Chief Juſtice.*

Now I leave Mr. M's apologiſt to make his election; if he applies the conſtitutional objection to the former, it invalidates his own appointment; if to the latter, then all the idle clamor about Mr. J. is ridiculous—and Mr. M. and his friends muſt reſort to new grounds of attack on his appointment.

A. B.

June 10.

By this Day's Mail.

VIENNA, March 29.

All the travellers who come from Turkey repreſent that country as greatly in want of corn, which will be no ſmall embarraſſment to the carrying on of a war with Ruſſia, and it is hoped, notwithſtanding the preparations making at Belgrade and elſewhere, that a rupture will be avoided. Our Court, however, in order to be prepared againſt all events, are reinforcing the frontier garriſons, and repairing all the fortreſſes towards Semlin. The ſame accounts from Conſtantinople add, that the people continually ſhew their diſcontent in their uſual way, by ſetting fire to the town in different places. On the 24th of February the large magazine of corn was nearly in flames, but that calamity was happily prevented. The Janiſſaries have daily quarrels with the Aſiatic troops, of whom there are 40,000 in Conſtantinople, learning the new tactics; in theſe quarrels there is generally blood ſpilt.

HANOVER, March 29.

On the 26th of this month the ſecond diviſion of the flying artillery ſet off from this city for the armies, which compleats the number of the troops deſtined for them. The troops in the low Countries are as follow: Eight regiments of cavalry, 27 battalions of infantry, two two diviſions of flying artillery, with trains, two diviſions of heavy artillery, with park trains and reſerve, and the corps of engineers, pioneers, and pontonniers, forming in the whole 26,400 men.

PARIS, April 7.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Entered at l'Orient, from the 9th to the 10th current, namely:—The Lion, of 180 tons, from London, loaded with different ſorts of merchannize, taken by the frigate la Fraternité. A brig, of Guernſey, of 130 tons, taken by the cutter Le Courier. The brig Nancy, of 130 tons, from England, bound for St. Sebaſtian, with a cargo of grain, taken by the corvette Le Robuſte. The Engliſh ſloop, Friendſhip, bound for St. Sebaſtian with a cargo uf grain, taken by Le Robuſte. The Anne-Elizabeth, of Amſterdam, bound for St. Sebaſtian, of 180 tons, loaded with wheat, taken by the corvette la Diligence. A Spaniſh brig, La Noſtra Signora Delcarme, of 60 tons, loaded with merchandize. A Dutch ſhip of 300 tons, from Spain, with a cargo for England, of 1650 bales of Spaniſh wool, 13 bales of indigo, &c.—Three other prizes have alſo been carried into l'Orient, but the names or their cargoes are not yet known.

Note.—The ſix firſt prizes have already been announced to the National Convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of April 7.

The ſitting opened with ſeveral addreſſes from the different ſocieties, congratulating it on the ſuppreſſion of the Executive Council.

"It is neceſſary that our armies ſhould conquer, (ſays Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.) To do ſo, our armies muſt be well ſupplied; they are in want of horſes, mules and carriages.

Legendre and Bourdon de l'Oiſe declared, that they had received letters, inviting them to go to the Convention with piſtols, in order to aſſaſſinate two Deputies, which were ſuppoſed to mean Robeſpierre and St. Juſt.

LONDON, April 17.

The exchange of the French and Pruſſian priſoners did not actually take place till the 6th inſt. when Kuſſel was declared a neutral place, ſolely for the performance of that buſineſs. The number of the French exchanged was 160 officers, and 7,300 privates.

The preliminaries of a Convention, in which the king of Pruſſia, who has withdrawn himſelf as a party from the preſent war, engages as an auxiliary to furniſh a certain number of men, have been ſigned at the Hague by the Britiſh, Pruſſian and Dutch miniſters.

When the Convention itſelf ſhall have been ſigned and received in London, which may be ſoon expected, Mr. Pitt will deliver a meſſage from his Majeſty, to the Houſe of Commons on the ſubject. We have not yet been able to learn how many hundred thouſand pounds are to be paid annually by Britain to this potent and diſintereſted ally.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		days
Ship Pallas, Crawford,	St. Andero	44
Brig Mercury, King,	St. Croix	22
Maria, Weeks,	Havannah	22

The Ship Pallas was boarded, on the 21ſt April, by a French frigate of 44 guns, in company with another of 36. They ſaid they had taken a number of veſſels in their cruize; treated Captain Crawford with politeneſs, and offered any neceſſaries he ſtood in need of.

The brig Mercury was boarded, on Wedneſday laſt, by a Britiſh privateer brig of 16 guns.

A fleet from Cork lately arrived at Barbadoes.

Capt. Welſh informs, that there were 19 privateers under French commiſſions in the harbor of Charleſton, on the 31ſt ult. and five fitting out.

The Sanſpariel had juſt arrived with a Spaniſh ſhip of 14 guns, from the Havannah bound to Cadiz, and laden with 1,700 boxes of ſugar, and a brig from Curacoa bound to Amſterdam. A large Engliſh ſhip, with 300 hogſheads of ſugar and 200 puncheons of rum, bouud from Jamaica to London, was captured and ſent into Savannah by the Point Petre, Captain Talbot, who engaged, in company with another privateer, a large Dutch ſhip from Curacoa bound to Amſterdam—She ſtruck after a ſevere action of two hours, having ſix men killed and her ammunition expended. Capt. Talbot was obliged to abandon the prize, ſoon after he took her, to a Dutch frigate. She had 17 ſhot through her cabin.

The St. Joſeph, a French privateer lately taken by the Flying Fiſh, was retaken by the Sans Pareil and ſent into Charleſton.

Capt. Bliſs informs, that he left at Briſtol, a brig belonging to Boſton, an Engliſh brig, called the Brothers, was to ſail for Philadelphia in 3 days after he left Briſtol. The 11th ult. in lat. 45, 14, long. 40, he ſpoke the ſchooner Sally, Saliſbury, from Boſton, bound to Newfoundland, a whale-fiſhing, out 21 days, the 22d, in lat. 41, 56, long. 40, he was boarded by the ſchooner Experiment, of 16 guns, Capt. Morgan of Bermuda on a cruize.

Capt. Crawford the 25th May, in lat. 38, 28, long. 59, ſpoke the ſhip Waſdon of London, from Penſecola, out 35 days, bound to Dartmouth—ſame day, ſpoke the brig Eſtra Maria, Capt. Treſdell of Baltimore, from Liſbon, out 58 days—the 1ſt inſt. in lat 38, 12, 71. ſpoke the ſhip Hancock of Boſton, bound to Baltimore from Gottenburg, out 70 days; the 4th, ſpoke the ſchooner Induſtry, from Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

The brig Newton De Coſta, from St. Croix, ſailed in company with the brig Fair Hebe, M'Kever—ſame morning they ſailed, Capt. De Coſta, ſaw an Engliſh frigate at a ſmall diſtance, board the Fair Hebe—the ſloop Kenney, was to ſail in a few hours, for this port—the brig William Pennock, Holliday, ſailed a few days before him, for Philadelphia; the 4th Inſt. he ſpoke the ſhip Enterprize, Jones, of Philadelphia, out a few days, bound for Hiſpaniola.

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Sally, Smith,	St. Kitts
Brothers, Guither,	Edenton
Juno, Brainard,	Charleſton
Minerva, Scovel,	Jamaica
Schr. Hope, Stanwood,	Waſhington
Hannah, Allen,	George Town
Waſhington, Raymond,	Antigua
Betſey, Gilbert,	Jamaica
Sally, Howland,	do.
Sarah & Lucretia, White,	Faulkland Iſlands
Sally, Burke,	Turks-Iſland
Manilla, Spenger,	Wilmington, N. C.
Harmony, Robinet,	Wilmington, Del.
Earl, Morton,	St. Bartholomews
Sally, Crawford,	Edenton
Sloop Friendſhip, Price,	Jeremie
Planter, Carpenter,	Edenton
Charles, Potter,	Jamaica
Matſey, Avery,	Savannah
Swift, Etheridge,	Edenton
Fanny, Coggeſhall,	S. Carolina

The following article concludes the "Report of the Committee* appointed to examine into the ſtate of the Treaſury Department made to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on the 22d day of May 1794."

At the Requeſt of the Secretary of the Treaſury, the committee report:

That it appears from the affidavits of the Caſhier, and ſeveral officers of the Bank of the United States, and of ſeveral of the Directors, the Caſhier and other officers of the Bank of New-York, that the Secretary of the Treaſury never has, either directly or indirectly, for himſelf or any other perſon, procured any diſcount or credit from either of the ſaid banks, upon the baſis of any public monies which, at any time, have been depoſited therein under his direction: And the Committee are ſatisfied that no monies of the United States, whether before or after they have paſſed to the credit of the Treaſurer, have ever been directly or indirectly uſed for, or applied to any purpoſes, but thoſe of the government: *except*, ſo far as all monies depoſited in a Bank are concerned in the general operations thereof.

* *This committee conſiſted of fifteen members, being one for each State.*

TUITION.

WILLIAM FINCH of the New Theatre, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from the corner of Eighth and Arch ſtreets to No. 68, north Eighth between Arch and Race ſtreets, and that he continues to give Inſtructions in the French and Engliſh Languages as uſual, as alſo the Claſſics. He takes this opportunity of expreſſing his acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has experienced, a continuation of which he begs leave to ſolicit.

N. B. Tranſlations from either languages correctly executed.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 11.

Will be Preſented,

A TRAGEDY, called the

Mourning Bride.

Manuel,	Mr. Whitlock
Oſmyn,	Mr. Fennell
Gonzalez,	Mr. Green
Garcia,	Mr. Wignell
Heli,	Mr. Cleveland
Perez,	Mr. Francis
Selim,	Mr. Harwood
Alonzo,	Mr. Warrell
Almeria,	Mrs. Morris
Zara,	Mrs Whitlock
Leonora,	Mrs Francis

In Act the firſt,

The Triumphal Entry of Manuel,

and Proceſſion of Zara into Grenada.

End of the Play, The PASSIONS, an Ode, by Collins will be recited by Mrs Whitlock.

End of the Tragedy,

A Scots Paſtoral Dance,

(Compoſ'd by Mr. Francis) call'd The

CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

In which will be introduced a *Highland Reel*—By Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems, and Mrs De Marque.

To which will be added,

A Comedy in two Acts, called

Three Weeks after Marriage;

OR,

What we muſt all come to.

Sir Charles Racket.	Mr Chalmers
Drugget,	Mr. Bates
Lovelace,	Mr. Moreton
Woodley,	Mr Cleveland
Servant,	Mr. J. Darley
Lady Racket,	Mrs Whitlock
Mrs Drugget,	Mrs Rowſon
Nancy,	Mrs Francis
Dimity,	Mrs Shaw

On Friday the Tragedy of JULIA; Or, The ITALIAN LOVER—with a New Farce in 2 Acts, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, called the EMBARGO; or "*Every one his own Opinion*"—For the Benefit of Mr. FINCH.

Mr. and Mrs FRANCIS's Night will be on Monday.

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Philadelphia, March, 1 1794.

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4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

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Joſeph Clark,

ARCHITECT AT ANNAPOLIS,

Propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription,

POLYMATHY;

OR

The American Builder.

A Work calculated equally to edify and entertain the Gentleman, Farmer, Surveyor, Builder & Mechanic.

THIS work will contain various opinions of the beſt writers on Architecture, Arts, and Science; together with experiments, and accurate notes of obſervation, by the author; being the reſult of thirty years ſtudy and experience in his profeſſion.

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It will contain many curious and valuable recipes to make fine and coarſe varniſhes, for preſerving roofs of houſes, barns, palings, troughs, pipes, &c. Recipes to make various glues and cements; recipes to make compoſitions for elegant, or minute ornaments, and enrichments for ouſide or inſide compartments: recipes to make compoſition for figures and incruſtations—to endure the weather in any aſpect; recipes to make ſtucco compoſitions, for floors, malt-houſes, diſtilleries, hearths, linings for ciſterns, &c. Tables to aſcertain the ſcantling of different ſpecies of timber neceſſary to perform their reſpective functions, in proportion to their various ſuſpenſions: Tables to aſcertain the dimenſions of the various apertions introduced in different edifices, and doors, windows, chimnies, ſky-lights, ſtair-caſes, &c. in proportion to their different uſes and intentions—whether for beauty or utility: A conciſe mode to take, and ſquare the dimenſions of all kinds of artificer's work belonging to buildings, and to aſcertain the cubical or ſuperficial contents thereof: Obſervations of the doctrine of echo and ſound: A diſſertation on the philoſophy, doctrine, and conſtruction of chimnies, to void or emit the ſmoke. Propoſitions and recipes to cure ſmoky chimnies: Obſervations on the inſtability of the edifices heretofore, generally, erected in America: Suggeſtions of modes to purſue in buildings here, that will, without additional expence, tend more to their durability than thoſe heretofore, commonly, conſtructed: Deſcriptions and proportions of the general and particular members of various orders in Architecture, viz. the Tuſcan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Compoſite, Chineſe, Attic, Cargatic, Arabeſque, Moreſque, Groteſque, Saracenic, Ruſtic, Antique, Antiquo-Modern, Gothic, and Britannic: Many curious hiſtorical accounts of various wonderful buildings in different parts of the world: Many curious and original accounts and eulogiums on Free Maſonry.

This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, each to contain upwards of 400 pages, on fine paper of elegant letter preſs: The price to ſubſcribers, in boards, FIVE DOLLARS; TWO and a HALF DOLLARS to be paid on the delivery of the firſt, and TWO and a HALF DOLLARS on the delivery of the ſecond volume. Mr. Clark aſſures the public, that he will literally perform all that he hath ſet forth in theſe propoſals.

Gentlemen inclined to promote this work, by ſubſcribing thereto, are requeſted to write, poſt paid, to Mr. Joſeph Clark, at Annapolis, authoriſing him to annex their names to the ſubſcription liſt.

The Printers in the United States, are ſolicited to give theſe propoſals, occaſionally, a place in their papers.

The following ſection

of the law for eſtabliſhing an Health-Office, &c. paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, is re-publiſhed for the information of all concerned.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer, for the port of Philadelphia, No. 21, Key's alley.

June 2, 1794.

Sec. 7. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from beyond the ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade of the United States excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the health-office on State-iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the reſident phyſician, in the manner and upon the terms herein before directed: and if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid health-office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent to be conveyed into this commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize; or if after receiving ſuch certificate or bill of health, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the health-officer agreeably to the directions of this act, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of five hundred dollars to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed, and the captain or maſter of each and every ſhip or veſſel, as ſoon as the ſame is brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the reſident phyſician on board of his ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the health-office after he has concluded his official examination; and while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe of any ſubſequent examination by the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the reſident phyſician at the time of examination, or the health officer at the time of delivering the certificate, or bill of health, in the city of Philadelphia, or at the time of examination to be had by the health-officer together, with the conſulting phyſician ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at, the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage, the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when or where reſpectively, what perſons on board, if any have been during the voyage, or ſhall at any time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe, what perſon belonging to the ſhip or veſſel, if any died during the voyage, and of what diſeaſe, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any captain or maſter of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall refuſe to expoſe the ſame as aforeſaid to the ſearch and examination of the reſident phyſician, or of the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be; or if, having on board his ſhip or veſſel any ſuch perſon or perſons, he ſhall conceal the ſame, or if in any manner whatſoever he ſhall knowingly deceive or attempt to deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers to their official enquiries, ſuch captain or maſter, for each and every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed; and wherever the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall direct any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize to be landed at the health-office, or any ſhip or veſſel to be detained oppoſite thereto, and and there to be ſmoaked, cleanſed and purified, the captain of the ſhip or veſſel ſhall in all reſpects conform to ſuch directions, ſhall at the proper coſt and charge of his employers carry the ſame into effect within ſuch reaſonable time as the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall allow and preſcribe; and if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe or neglect to conform to theſe ſaid directions, and to carry the ſame into effect as aforeſaid, according to the reſpective objects thereof, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and appropriated as is hereinafter provided and directed.

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April 17. tuth&stf

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tu&thtf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Elitha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks. First drawn number,		2,000
	Laſt drawn number,		2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Morris Academy.

THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. excluſive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,

Morriſtown, May 15, 1794

d1w.—wm.

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May 6 mw&ſ1ot

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